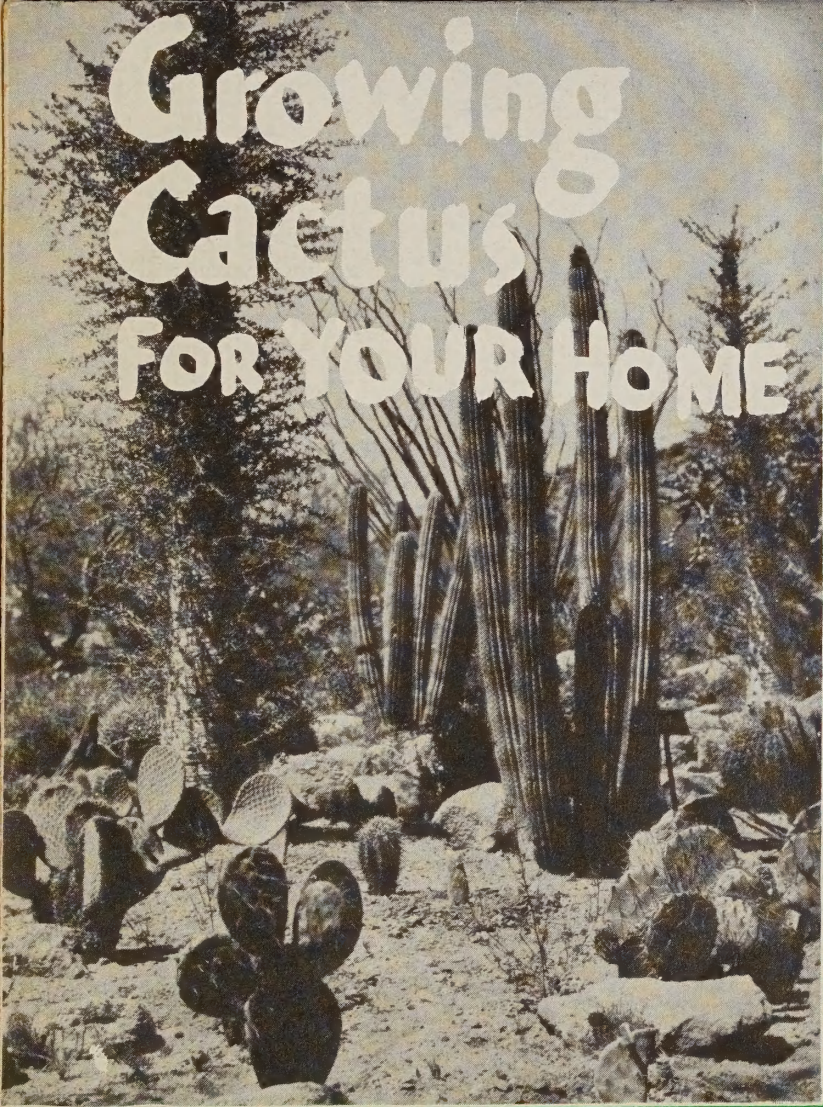


## **Historic, Archive Document**

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



# Growing Cactus FOR YOUR HOME



1941





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7/11/41

Holtgreen seed Co., Phoenix, Ariz

# CACTUS COLLECTIONS

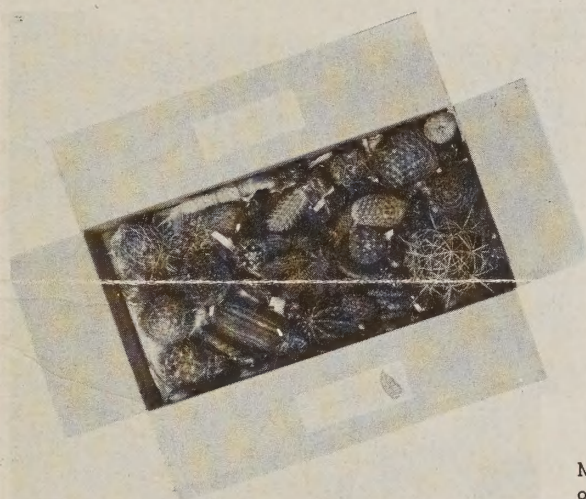
## Attractively Boxed!

**NEW!**
**NOVEL!**
**DIFFERENT!**

CHOICE COLLECTIONS FOR INDOOR GARDENS. ALL PLANTS BOTANICALLY NAMED. ROOTS ARE WRAPPED IN PEAT MOSS AND SAND WITH CELLOPHANE. PLANTING INSTRUCTIONS WITH EVERY BOX.

### NOTE:

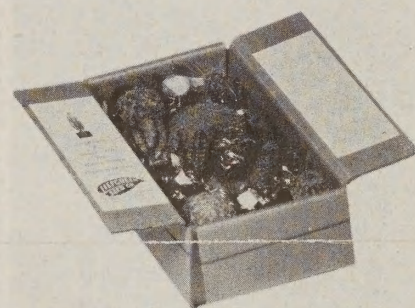
All collections are made up with plants of our own choice and at the prices offered they cannot be selected as to variety. If individual or special varieties are desired, please make your selection from the 138 varieties listed on the reverse side of this folder. Prices as listed for individual varieties will prevail.



BOX ASSORTMENT NO. 2

Made up of 15 attractive Cacti of our own selection and includes some of the rare varieties. All interesting specimens.

Postpaid—\$2.00



BOX ASSORTMENT NO. 1

Made up of 10 Cacti plants of our own selection. All interesting and some unusual.

Postpaid—\$1.25

BOX ASSORTMENT NO. 3

This collection contains 25 Cacti Plants and includes quite a number of the more beautiful and rare varieties. A real bargain.

Postpaid—\$4.00



BOX ASSORTMENT NO. 0

Made up of 5 attractive Cacti plants of our own selection.

Postpaid—\$1.00

## DESERT LOGS

Containing Growing Cactus Plants are interesting and different. DESERT LOGS are hand made from CHOLLA (CHOYA)

CACTUS—commonly known as the jumping cactus of the great southwestern desert. The wood, usually centuries old, has been gathered in the dead state on the desert where it has been cured naturally by the sun. Through the holes, small branches or clusters of spines once grew.

The logs are cut from long branches, finished and planted with small cacti, succulents or aloes best suited to each individual piece.

The plants habitant of arid or well drained regions require little moisture, but like most plants, need some direct light during part of each day.

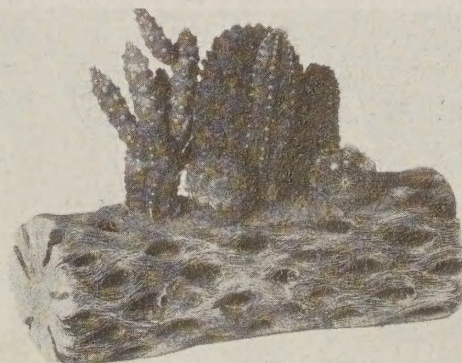
DESERT LOGS should be kept quite dry. Usually they should be put into water half their depth for a few minutes about once a week.

DESERT LOGS with attractive selection of cacti plants are available in the following sizes—each log different:

6 INCH (LENGTH) LOGS  
\$1.50 Each Postpaid

8 INCH (LENGTH) LOGS  
\$2.00 Each Postpaid

10 INCH (LENGTH) LOGS  
\$2.50 Each Prepaid









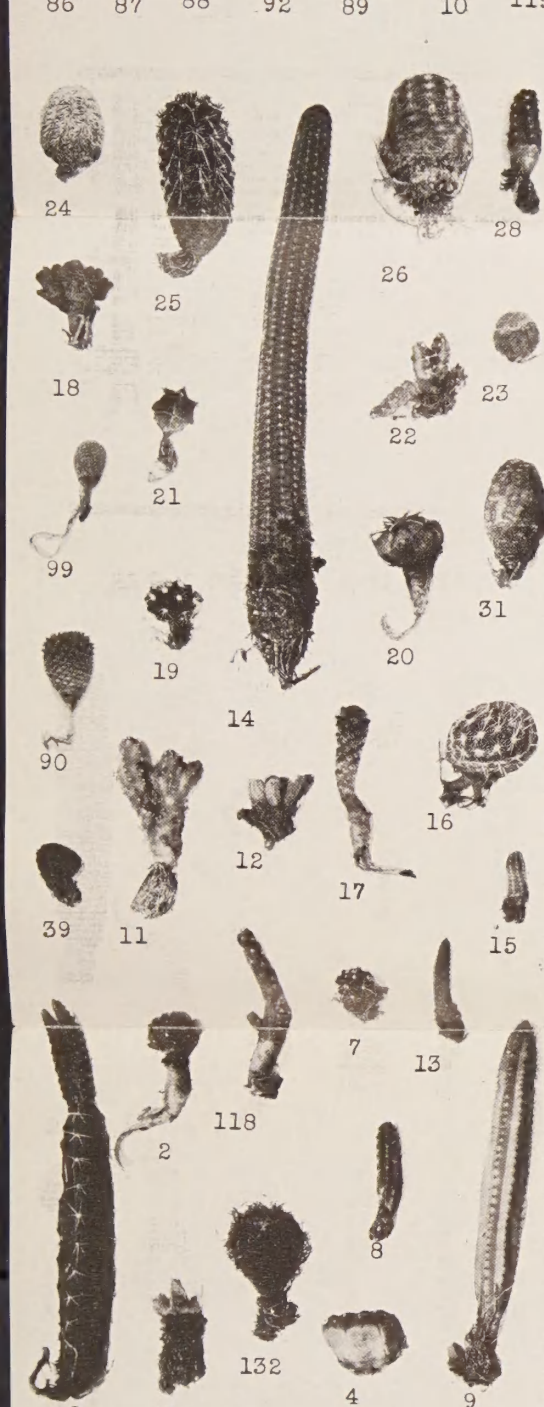


# 138 VARIETIES

## of Attractive Southwestern Cactus!

It is easy to have an indoor or outdoor Cactus Garden. Study these many and varied varieties —then select the ones you like best and send your order at once!

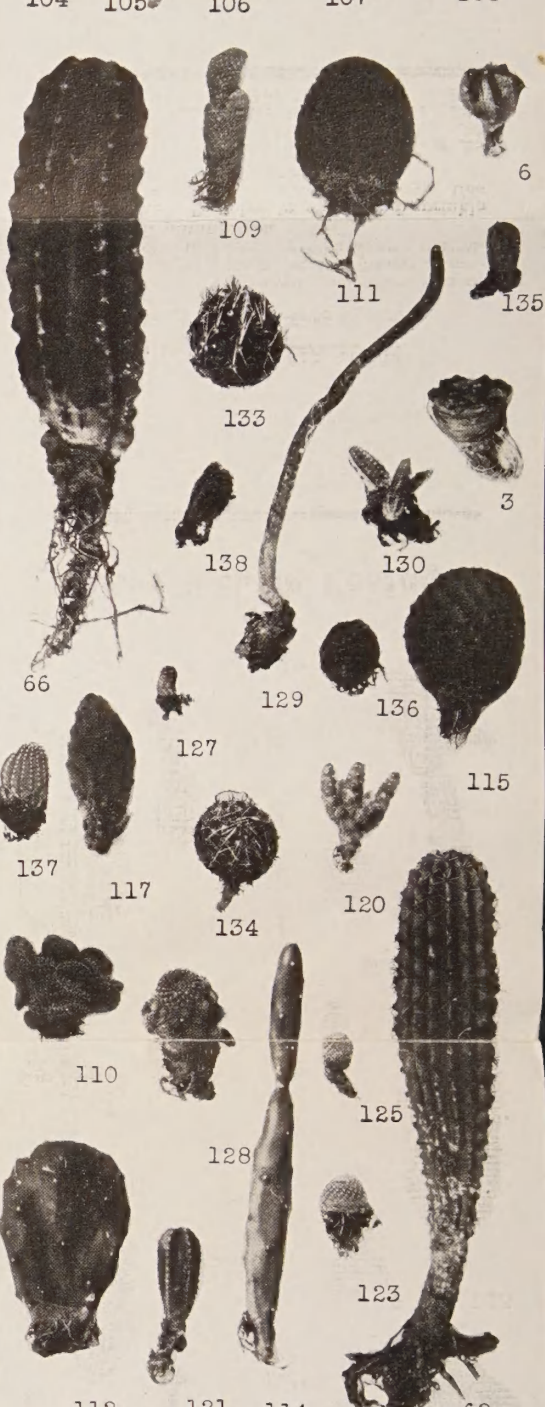
### ALL PRICES INCLUDE POSTAGE -- WE PAY THE POSTAGE!!



1-ACANTHOCEREUS PENTAGONUS. Triangular, procumbent night bloomer. Good grilling stock. 35  
2-ANCISTRACUS SCHREIBER. Small tubercles, yellow-some hooked. Pretty yellow green bloom—1 1/2 in. seedlings. 35. Mature blooming size plants. 50  
3-ARIACARPUS FISSURATUS (Living Rock). Most interesting, with blooms late summer or early fall. Mature plants—2 to 3 inches. 30  
ASTROPHYTUM. Mexican cacti, spectacular of form and peculiar of spines. Unique—very large, handsome flowers. Drought resistant.  
4-ASTROPHYTUM ASTERIAS. Grows flat to the ground, beautifully designed and finely marked. Has large yellow flowers. Commonly known as the "Sea Urchin". Needs strictly lime soil. 2 to 3 inch plants. 50  
5-ASTROPHYTUM MYRISTICIFORME. Very attractive with large yellow flowers when mature. Spineless. Common name—Bishop's Cap. 1 1/2 inch. 35  
6-ASTROPHYTUM ORNATUM. Very striking with white spots on greenish gray body. Yellow spines with lemon colored flowers. 1 1/2 in. 50  
7-BRITTONIA DAVIESII. Tubercles with splendid, long hooked spines. 1 1/2 inch seedlings. 30  
8-CEPHALOCEREUS NOBILIS. 2 to 3 inch. Native of West Indies. 30  
9-CEPHALOCEREUS PALMERI. One of the woolly types. Fast grower. 3 inch seedlings. 40  
CEREUS are large tree like cacti with decided trunk and heavy, columnar branches. Most of the species are popular in cactus collections. They withstand dry conditions well.  
10-CEREUS PERUVIANUS. Native of Argentina. Moderate size plants make good house plants. They are bluish green in color and bear, when mature, large white flowers. 2 inch seedlings. 35; 5 inch seedlings. 40; 12 to 15 inch plants. \$1.75  
11-CEREUS PERUVIANUS MONSTROSUS. Form of the above with branches gnarled and contorted. Ribs broken and irregular tubercles. An ornamental cactus—most interesting. 2 to 3 inch seedlings. 40; 5 to 6 inch seedlings. 75  
12-CHAMACEUS SYLVESTRIS. Charming small cactus from Argentina. Bears bright orange red flower. Grows rapidly. Common name Peanut. 2 inch plants. 25  
13-CLEISTOCACUS BAUMANNII. Slender growing cactus from South America. It is a generous bloomer and appreciates a little extra moisture. It bears a bright red flower and it often is called the "Santal Bugler". 2 inch plants. 30  
14-CLEISTOCACUS TUCCHETTI. Slender cactus from Bolivia. 15 inch plants. \$1.75  
CORYPHANTHUS are from small to medium size cacti, globose and cylindrical in form, usually bearing many spines. They bear beautiful flowers in shades of pink and yellow and make good potted plants. They do not require much water.  
15-CORYPHANTHUS STRAUSSII. Especially popular with its white, hairy spines. It bears bright red, tubular flowers. Common name—Silver Torch. 1 inch plants. 30  
16-CORYPHANTHUS ECHINUS. Most interesting, with white spines and bears a pink and white flower. 4 inch plants. 35  
17-CORYPHANTHUS ERECTA. Has erect, cylindrical yellow green stems with not work of pale yellow spines. Has yellow flower. 1 1/2 inch plants. 25  
18-CORYPHANTHUS VIVIPARA. Grows in neat, small clump. Has white to reddish brown spines. Its purple pink flowers give space to bright green fruit. 2 inch plants. 35  
ECHINOCACTUS. Large cacti often known as barrel cacti, but differing in fruit from the better known cacti—termed barrel—of the Southwestern United States. They are denizens of the desert and extremely drought resistant.  
19-ECHINOCACTUS GRUSONII. A solitary globose cactus intricately armed with bright golden spines. Its flowers are yellow. It is native of Mexico and commonly known as the "Golden Barrel". A showy and grand plant always attractive in a collection. Seedlings 1 1/2 inches. 30; 4 inch plants. \$2.00  
20-ECHINOCACTUS HORIZONTALIS. An interesting cactus with spine margined ribs. Clear pink flowers come from the top of the plant. 2 1/2 inch. 30  
21-ECHINOCACTUS INGERS. Has a blue green body with brown to black spines. It is known as the "Mexican Barrel". 1 in. seedlings. 30  
ECHINOCEUS. The hedge hog cactus of the cactus collections. They usually grow in clumps of many cylindrical heads. They bear large flowers. Mostly they are desert species and require little water.  
22-ECHINOCEUS BLANCHII. A good branching type. 8 to 3 inch plants. 35  
23-ECHINOCEUS CHLORANTHUS. Attractive yellow spines with greenish flowers. 2 to 3 inches. 30  
24-ECHINOCEUS DASYCANTHUS. Some are solitary—others clump. Covered densely with reddish grey spines. Large yellow flowers. The "Texas Rainbow". 8 to 3 inches. 30  
25-ECHINOCEUS ENGELMANNI. "Hedge hog" found in Arizona. Its cylindrical stems are heavily armed with yellow spines. They bear light pink to dark pink flowers. 8 to 3 inches. 30  
26-ECHINOCEUS FITCHII. A lace type with lovely pink blooms. 2 to 3 inches. 35  
27-ECHINOCEUS LUTEA. Rare Sonora species. Similar to Knippelsii with light yellow flowers. Mature plants—2 to 3 inches. 75  
28-ECHINOCEUS MARKERII. Another branching type. 2 to 3 in. 35  
29-ECHINOCEUS PAVILLOUS. A very attractive cactus from Texas, with large yellow flowers with brown centers. 2 to 3 inches. 50  
30-ECHINOCEUS PENTAGONUS. Is a splendid procumbent type with purple flowers. Seedlings 2 to 2 inches. 30  
31-ECHINOCEUS PECTINATUS. Usually bearing one stem with dense white to red spines. Bears yellow flowers. 2 to 3 inches. 25  
32-ECHINOCEUS REICHENBACHII. White pectinate spines. Lacy appearance, with deep pink flowers. 2 to 3 inches. 25  
33-ECHINOCEUS RIGIDISSIMUS. "The beautiful Arizona Rainbow". 3 to 5 inches. Each 35, 50 and 75  
34-ECHINOCEUS STOLIDIFLORUS. Comparatively new species from Sonora, Mexico. 2 to 3 inches. 75  
35-ECHINOCEUS VIRENDOLENS. A plant you'll like from Texas. 2 to 3 inches. 30  
36-ECHINOMASTUS TEXENSIS. Globular plants resembling the coryphanthus. Has large pink flowers. 2 to 3 inches. 30  
ECHINOPSIS are much more hardy than most cacti. They thrive in character with moisture, and readily produce off sets. They are characterized with prominent ribs and long, needle-like spines.  
37-ECHINOPSIS ANCILOSTROPHUS. Short curved spines, white flowers. 1 1/2 inches. 50  
38-ECHINOPSIS CALACHORA. Differs from other echinopsis with its bright green color. Slow growing. From Brazil. White flower. 1 1/2 inches. 35  
39-ECHINOPSIS EYREI. Fast growing. Short stiff spines. White flowers. 1 1/2 inches. 35  
40-ECHINOPSIS MULTIFLORUS. Has long yellow spines and bears pink to orchid flowers. 1 1/2 inch plants. 25

41-ECHINOPSIS POLYANCISTRO. A fine echinopsis. 1 1/2 inches. 50  
42-ECHINOPSIS HYBRIDS. Mature free bloomers. 4 inch plants. \$1.25  
43-EPITHELANTHA MICROMERIS. A splendid little cactus—its body covered with tiny, star like white spines. Its small pink flowers are barely perceptible on the head but the splendid bright red fruit is most attractive. Common name—"Texas golf ball". 1 inch. 25  
44-ESCHOLARIA DASYCANTHA. Native of Texas. Regular spines and pink flowers. 2 to 3 inches. 25  
45-ESPOSTOA LANATA. The Peruvian old man. Handsome white hair. 75  
Not illustrated. Out of stock until summer.  
EUPHORBIA are closely connected with succulent types. They can be readily recognized by their milky substance.  
46-EUPHORBIA AGGREGATA. Attractively ridged. Clusters freely. 1 1/2 to 2 inches. 30  
47-EUPHORBIA SUBMAMILLARIA. Interesting with odd, kernel shape divisions known as the "Corn cob". 2 inch plants. 35  
FEROCACUS—resembles Echinocactus except that the species are generally larger and the fruits are smooth. They have attractive spines and are often well colored.  
48-FEROCACUS ALAMOSANUS. A rare plant from Sonora, Mexico. 2 1/2 inches. \$1.50; 4 inch plant. \$1.50  
49-FEROCACUS CORNIGER. Very symmetrical. Spined red and flattened. Flowers pink or white to purple. 1 inch plants. 25  
50-FEROCACUS ORACILIS. This plant has red spines with a few reddish white flowers red with yellow. Native of lower California. 1 inch. 30  
51-FEROCACUS LECTOCANTHUS. From Mexico. Its spreading branches make a very attractive plant. 1 1/2 inches. 30  
52-FEROCACUS LEONTEI. One of the most beautiful "barrels". Native of Arizona. 2 to 3 inches. 40; 4 to 5 inches. 75. Specimen from 10 to 12 inches. \$1.50  
53-FEROCACUS NOBILIS. Red spines, central hooked. 1 inch. 25  
54-FEROCACUS UNCINATUS. Somewhat resembles Echinocactus. 2 to 3 inches. 25  
55-FEROCACUS WISLIZENI. This is a common southwest barrel. A very sturdy plant from Arizona. Red to yellow flowers. 4 to 8 inches. \$1.50. Not illustrated.  
HARRISIA. Clambering—either slender stemmed cacti bearing beautiful flowers and interesting fruit.  
56-HARRISIA MARTINII. Native of Argentina. Very spiny. Can stand more than usual moisture. 2 to 3 inches. 25  
57-HAMATOCACUS SETIPENS. The Texas twisted rib. A persistent bloomer with attractive fruit. 2 to 3 inches. 30  
58-HOMOCEPHALUS TEXENSIS. Resembles horizontalis. Easy to grow, with delicate pink blooms. Coarsely, heavy spines. 2 to 3 in. 30  
LEMAIRECEREUS. Large cacti usually with short trunk and branched top. They are very ornamental. Drought resistant, but can be watered freely during the growing season.  
59-LEMAIRECEREUS MONTANUS. Smooth, delicate trunk. Few ribs and stout spines. 30 inches. VIA EXPRESS COLLECT \$4.00  
60-LEMAIRECEREUS PRUNOSUS. Bluish green with black spines. 1 1/2 inches. 25. Not illustrated.  
61-LEMAIRECEREUS STELLATUS. Blue green. Red fruit and red flowers. 5 inches. 75  
62-LEMAIRECEREUS THURBERII. The pipe organ cactus of Arizona. Green body, many ribs, brown to black spines. 10 to 12 inch plants. \$2.50  
LOBIVIA are native of Central South America. Some are heavily covered with spines while others have few. When little more than one inch in diameter many bloom in rich hues of red and yellow.  
63-LOBIVIA ATROVIRENS. A neat, short spined species off-setting very freely. 1 inch. 25  
64-LOBIVIA BINGHAMIANA. A free growing species with bright red flowers. Off sets (much also). 1 inch. 25  
65-LOBIVIA PSEUDOCACCHENSIS. Flowers freely with brilliant flame blossoms. 1 inch. 25  
66-LOPHOCEREUS SCHOTTII. Native of Arizona and Mexico. A much pruned cactus. Columnar type with dark spines on ribs. 4 inch plants. \$1.50  
67-LOPHOCEREUS WILLIAMSI. Known to the Indians as "Payote" or "serpentine" and "serpentine". A beautiful cactus, with flattened grey green ribs on a fleshy blue body with white tufts. Bears small pink blossoms 1 to 2 inches. 30  
MAMILLARIA is a genus of low, small cacti—round or elongated, bearing flowers ranging in color from white, yellow, pink, red and magenta. They are well adapted to small pot culture.  
68-MAMILLARIA APPLANATA. A flat interesting type with small flowers and bright red fruit. 2 to 3 inches. 25 and 35  
69-MAMILLARIA BOCCASANA. Covered with white silky hair and bears yellow flowers. Commonly known as the powder puff. 1 inch. 35  
70-MAMILLARIA CARNEA. Dark green body with black spines. Flesh colored flowers. 1 inch. 25  
71-MAMILLARIA CEPHALOPHORA. Small, woolly type. 1 inch. 30  
72-MAMILLARIA DECIPENS. Small green body making many off sets. Crimen flowers. 1 inch. 30  
73-MAMILLARIA DUTCHIEI. A most interesting Mamillaria. 1 inch. 25  
74-MAMILLARIA DOLICHOCENTRA. Bright green. 1 inch. 25  
75-MAMILLARIA DURIPENSIS. Has many dense yellow straight spines. A good grower. 1 inch. 25  
76-MAMILLARIA ELONGATA. Has golden soft interlaced spines. Clusters freely and bears a small starlike flower. 1 inch. 25  
77-MAMILLARIA ELONGATA STELLA AURATA. Similar to above but with stiff central spine. A bit larger type. 25  
78-MAMILLARIA FRAGILIS. Pure white spines—sometimes called the "humble cactus". 3/4 inch. 20  
79-MAMILLARIA FRAGILIS MINIMA. Extremely delicate with soft white spines. 20  
80-MAMILLARIA MAINEAE. Rare—small Sonora Mexico. Flattened with hooked central spines. 2 inches. 30  
81-MAMILLARIA GIGANTEA. A fast growing, interesting cactus. 2 inches. 30  
82-MAMILLARIA MENDELIANA. A good little Mamillaria—1 inch. 25  
83-MAMILLARIA MICROCARPA. An Arizona pin cushion with shift grey spines—central spines brown and hooked. It bears small pink blossoms tinged with red fruit. Every collection should include this beautiful little plant. 2 to 3 inches. 25. Not illustrated.  
84-MAMILLARIA MORGIANA. Small white spines. 1 inch. 25  
85-MAMILLARIA PARKINSONIA. Has attractive white spines with brown tipped radials. Flowers pink imbedded in white wool. 1 inch. 25  
86-MAMILLARIA PERILLA. Globular with tiny white spines and pink flowers. 1 inch. 25  
87-MAMILLARIA POTTII. Very fine plant. 1 inch. 25  
88-MAMILLARIA PROLIFERA. Pure white clusters. 1 inch. 40

89-MAMILLARIA RETTIGIANA. Quick growing. Some hooked spines. 30  
90-MAMILLARIA SEMPERVIV. Flat top with short nipples. Flowers are pink. 1 inch plants. 30  
91-MAMILLARIA VAUFELII. Highly colored with beautiful central spines. Flowers red orange. 1 inch. 30  
92-MAMILLARIA VIRIDESCENS. One you'll like. 1 inch. 30  
93-MAMILLARIA WOODSII. White spines, flattened top, crimson flowers. 1 inch. 30  
94-MAMILLARIA SONORIENSIS. Interesting and comparatively new in discovery. 3 inches. \$1.00  
MONVILLEA. Are splendid upright plants allied to the Cereus.  
95-MONVILLEA DIFFUSA. Are dark green, with light soft spines. This plant usually has a tendency to curve. 2 to 3 inches. 30  
96-MONVILLEA COCCINEUS. A fast growing climbing plant. A night bloomer when mature. 1 1/2 to 2 inches. 30  
97-NEOLLOYDIA TEXENSIS. With grey black spines and fine pink to purple flowers. 2 to 3 inches. 35  
NOTOCACUS are considered most reliable bloomers and easy to grow. Usually they have highly colored spines.  
98-NOTOCACUS LINDENHAUSII. From Brazil. Beautiful old gold spines with yellow flowers. Often called the "Golden Ball". 50  
99-NOTOCACUS OTTONIS. Flowers very early in small plants. 1 inch. 40  
100-NOTOCACUS SCOPA. Known as the silver ball—its white spines tipped with red. From Brazil. 1 inch. 40  
101-NOTOCACUS SUBMAMILLARIA. From South America. Has flat strong spines. 1 inch. 35  
102-NYCTOCEREUS SERPENTINUS. Are tall columns—splendid, growing very tall. Fragrant night gloomers. 2 to 3 inches. 30  
OPUNTIA are the most generally distributed of cacti. Commonly known as the Prickly Pear or Tuna, as the Mexicans call them.  
103-OPUNTIA BASILARIS. Has a grey green or reddish color when dormant. It is native of the Mohave Desert and bears glistening pink flowers. 2 to 3 inches. 25  
104-OPUNTIA BIGELOWII. The "jumping cactus" of the Southwest. Golden spines very sharp and barbed. Easily detached joints. 50  
105-OPUNTIA CYLINDRICA. From Ecuador. Green with imbricate tubercles. Mature plants have red flowers. 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 inches. 25  
106-OPUNTIA ELATA. Clear, green, smooth pads. 2 to 3 inches. 25  
107-OPUNTIA ERINACEA. Has long white bristly spines. Likes full sun. Mature plants have large yellowish pink flowers. 2 to 3 inches. 25  
108-OPUNTIA MAMILLATA. In branches all form great effects. Common name—"Boxing glove". 9 to 3 inches. 25  
109-OPUNTIA MAMILLATA CRESTS. 2 1/2 to 3 inches. 50  
110-OPUNTIA MICRODASY. Short, yellow spines, dotted regularly over pad's surface. Known as rabbit ears. 2 to 3 inches. 25  
111-OPUNTIA MONACANTHA VULGARIS. Thin pads with long dark spines. 2 to 3 inches. 25  
112-OPUNTIA MONACANTHA VARIEGATA. Good seller because of its marbled color and design. Sometimes called "Joseph's Coat". 3 to 4 inches. 30  
113-OPUNTIA RETROSE. From Argentina. A dark green shiny sprawling type. 2 to 3 inches. 25  
114-OPUNTIA RUFIDA. Resembles Microdasy. It is a bit darker green with suburn spines more widely spaced. 3 to 4 inches. 25  
115-OPUNTIA SANTA RITA. Yellow green pads in summer, turning to purple shade in winter. 5 to 6 inches. 35. Not illustrated.  
116-OPUNTIA SCHICKENDANTZII. Clear green pads with yellow, short spines. 4 to 5 inches. 30  
117-OPUNTIA TERES. South American. Cylindrical type with very short spines. Has shiny bright leaves all during growing season. 30  
118-OPUNTIA VESITIA. Soft white hair. 3 inches. 35  
119-OPUNTIA VILIS. Grows into a tiny, well shaped tree. Most adaptable to bowl or window planting. 8 to 9 inches. 35  
120-PACHYCEUS MARGINATUS. The Mexican organ pipe. Sturdy green columns with closely set spines. Fast grower. 2 to 3 inches. 30  
121-PACHYCEUS PRINGLI. One of the giants when old but attractively colored in a small pot size. 1 inch. 30  
122-PARODIA AURESPINA. Golden yellow spines. 50  
Arizona Night Blooming Cereus!  
123-PENICEREUS GREGGII. A strange, interesting night bloomer of Arizona and the Southwest. Very splendid ribbed spines with extremely large tuberos roots. Very large beautiful blooms, white and fragrant. Mature plants—blooming size. Prepaid \$5.50. Not illustrated.  
REBUTIA have small, free blooming cacti from South America. Usually they have soft spines with brilliant flowers.  
124-REBUTIA MINUSCULA. Bright green body and brilliant red flowers. 1 inch. 40  
125-REBUTIA PSEUDOMINUTA. Bears gold bronze flowers and clusters freely. 1 inch. 40. Not illustrated.  
126-REBUTIA PYGMAEA. Purplish colored little columns with purple flowers. 1 inch. 40  
127-REBUTIA SENILIS. Covered with white bristly spines. Bright red flowers. 40  
SELENICEREUS are slender climbers. Night bloomers with large white flowers.  
128-SELENICEREUS MAC DONALDIAE. Native of Uruguay. 4 to 5 inches. 25  
129-SELENICEREUS VAGANS. Very splendid and climbing. Mexico. 2 inches. 25  
130-LAMMELLOSUS. Very interesting. From Mexico. Have many jointed ribs. Few spines. 1 inch seedlings. 2 to 3 inches. 75  
THELOCACTUS. Sturdy, globular Mexican cacti. Usually free flowering.  
131-THILOCACTUS BICOLOR. Noted for its large pink flowers with darker centers. 2 to 3 inches. 40  
132-THILOCACTUS BICOLOR, SCHOTTII VARIETY. 2 to 3 inches. 40  
TRICHOCACTUS. Sturdy cactus from South America suited for outdoor plantings in southern climates. They like full sun and rich soil and more than an average amount of water. They make good pot plants when given plenty of light.  
133-TRICHOCACTUS PASACANA. Hardy, from South America. In lower altitudes have brown spines. In high, white spines with some wool. 1 1/4 inches. 30  
134-TRICHOCACTUS SCHICKENDANTZII. From Argentina. Low grower forming dense clusters. 1 1/4 inches. 35  
135-TRICHOCACTUS SPACIFERUS. Low columnar type. 1 1/4 inches. 35  
136-TRICHOCACTUS SPATIUM. Fast grower with yellow spines. 2 inches. 30; 5 to 6 inches. 75



We Pay the Postage!

## 'TWIST-EMS'



Please SEE Other Side of This Interesting Catalogue-Folder

**Thompson's VITAMIN B-1 PELLETS**  
2000 GALS. B-1 SOLUTION \$1

**GARDENERS WISE VITAMIZE with B-1**

Add Thompson's Vitamin B-1 to your regular garden routine and your flowers will be the envy of your neighborhood. But be sure to get Thompson's Vitamin B-1 Pellets—with the ingenious Shake-a-drop bottle—the inexpensive, fool proof way to apply Vitamin B-1.

**\$1.00 POSTPAID for 100 TABLETS!**

Also sold in pure crystalline powder for those who prefer to measure their own solutions. 100 mg. \$1. make 2,000 gallons.

**MAIL YOUR ORDERS TO . . .**

**Postage Will Be Prepaid By Us!**

**LEE GREEN SEED CO.**

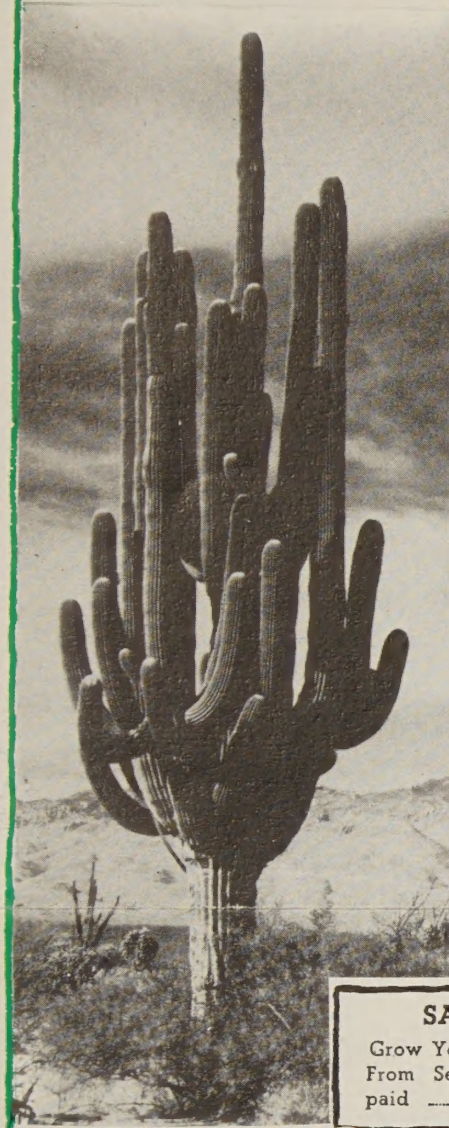
**339 W. Van Buren St. PHOENIX, ARIZONA**







## Saguaro Cactus PLANTS and SEEDS!



ARIZONA'S  
STATE  
FLOWER!

### SAHUARO CACTUS

(Commonly known as—ARIZONA  
GIANT CACTUS)

**CEREUS CARNEGIA GIGANTEA**  
(Botanical name.) A columnar,  
tree shaped cactus. Grows larger  
than any other cactus in the  
United States. Flowers are borne  
at the ends of arms and are  
greenish white, followed by  
green fruit which bursts into  
segments of bright pulp.

1½ Inch Seedlings (about 2 Yrs.  
Old)—Each 30c Postpaid.

Specimen Plants (About 8 to 10  
Yrs. Old)—12 to 15 Inches Tall—  
Each \$3.00 (Express Collect).

Specimen Plants (About 12 to 15  
Yrs. Old)—24 to 30 Inches Tall—  
Each \$5.00 (Express Collect).

LARGER SIZES ON REQUEST.

### SAHUARO CACTUS SEED

Grow Your Own Sahuaro Cactus  
From Seed. Per Package. Post-  
paid

**25c**

## Here's A Real Bargain!

### SOUTHWESTERN CACTUS SEEDS

CACTUS SEED should be planted during the spring  
and summer months in natural desert soil or a  
mixture of sand, fine silt and leaf mould. Seed  
should be planted shallow and kept slightly moist  
until germination—then watered sparingly. Young  
seedlings should be protected from too much direct  
sunlight.

MIXED VARIETIES INCLUDING MANY RARE SORTS

PACKET

**25c**

5 PKTS. \$1.00

### SOUTHWESTERN WILD FLOWER SEEDS

They may be planted from early Fall to early  
Spring in the Salt River Valley and similar climates  
—in the cooler climates during the spring months.  
AN EXCELLENT MIXTURE OF MANY SPECIES—  
THE RESULTS WILL DELIGHT YOU.

PACKET

**10c**

OUNCE 30c

WE PAY THE POSTAGE

# How To ORDER!

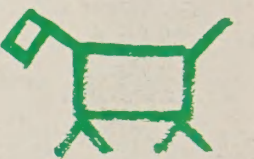
**YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS:** Be sure your name and address are written very plainly on each order.

**REMITTANCES:** May be made by Express Money Order—Post Office Money Order—or your personal check. If stamps or currency or coins are sent be sure that same is wrapped carefully to avoid loss.

**WE USE THE GREATEST OF CARE** in filling, checking and packing orders. We would prefer, however, that you make a duplicate copy of your order for comparison.



## How To Care For CACTUS!



The culture of Cactus is not at all complicated. For you to enjoy good results, all you need follow, are the suggestions below . . . . .

### SOIL

The native soil is of a peculiar composition, no matter how long a drouth—upon digging a cacti the soil will be found to be slightly moist. A very good soil may be made in which cactus will thrive. The soil should be a very coarse, porous one—that will not pack hard or stay muddy. No set rules can be given for its composition owing to varying characteristics of soil materials available. However, we would suggest as a basis—one part each of coarse gravel, good soil and old leaf mold. Sand, fine silt and some Peat Moss or leaf mold may be added from time to time. Good drainage is essential—and apparently the greatest cultural error is to consider that they all need extremely arid conditions without any water.

### WATERING

Watering is something for which no set rule can be given. Generally, water plants well, and do not repeat until soil is nearly dry. This may be once a day or not for several weeks according to the size of the pot and other conditions. To preserve the brilliant spine colors do not moisten the tops often.

### POTTING

When planting in pots, first cover the drainage hole with a piece of broken pot or a few small stones, then add a little gravel and fill with prepared soil. Pots should be chosen to balance the size of the plants. Too large pots are as harmful as too small ones. Bare rooted plants should have the roots spread apart as much as possible as the soil is added. Any dried out roots on plants should be cut off, before potting.

### HOUSE PLANTS OR OUT DOOR GARDENS

When grown as house plants most kinds will grow continuously as long as proper conditions of heat, light and moisture are maintained. Unless light is strong, reduce watering in winter to check growth as new growth may be pale and spindly. Cactus in outdoor gardens in cold sections should be wintered in a dry cellar or an attic providing these places do not actually freeze and they have a little light. The plants should be dried off and not watered during the winter as they should not grow while in storage.

### PESTS

The most common pests attacking cactus are: Red Spider, Mealy bug and scale. The first two may be controlled by spraying with a solution of Black Leaf 40, Pyrethrum or Rotenone sprays as per directions.

**NEMATODES**—microscopic worms, attack the roots. Wash off the plants, cut off the roots, dry for a few days and root in slightly moist sand. Then plant in clean soil.

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